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SONG OF THE SPADE, sung in the goll-region of California. Dig-dig-dig-To pierce for the golden ore. Dig-dig-dig-Till you sweat at every pore . To rot in the deep black sand, And this is to be a citizer Of a free and Christian land! And it's oh! to be a slave
To the heathen and the Turk,
Oh rid the hands of a Christian man From such dirty, tiresome work !

Work-Work-Work-Till the back is atmost broke. Work-Work-Work-With your legs and thighs in soak.
Work—Work—Work— Revolving an old tin pan,
And wabbling about with a shake a And watching about with a shake it as plash,
Till you doubt you're a Christian man!
Soul and body and mind,
Mind and body and soul,
Oh, cannot be right when they're confined

Pilo-pilo--pile---When it's only a hitle heap,---Pile---pi ---pile---Till it graddedly grows mere deep Pricar-pite---pile---And stow it away the bag.

Till you gaze with eyes of wild so prise.
On the contents of that rag!

To the basic and the bowl!

Oh, can it be here I stand,
And can it be gold I sen I
Ho! ho! I'm off for a Christian land. To spend it so merrity! *

Saa Francisco Californian.

"This is a poor ending to the graphic and impressive lines above. The probabilities are, that the gold acquired at the peril of " Soul and body and mind, Mind and body and soul? will be spent " wretchedly ;" or, if it be not as rapidly spent as it has been acquired, its posses sion is not likely to secure any more enjoy ment than the process of its acquisition.

Christianity moones at that perversion of he name which makes the gold-seeker look to the inespect of going to a land the calls " Christian," that there he may spend 'merrily' what his perilius employment has gotten him.

ED. BEREAR.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP LATIMER.

" My father was a yeoman, and had no lands of his own; only he had a farm of three or four pounds by the year, at the unermost and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for a hundred sheep; and my mother find the king a harness, with himself and his horse, while he came to the place that he should receive the king's wages. He kept me to school. He married my sisters with five pound or twenty nobles apiece. . . He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor." Such is the account which High Latiner gives of the condition of his father, who resided at Thursaston in the county of Leicester, where the subject of this memoir was born. The exact year in which Hugh Latimer first saw the light is not, having been educated at the common the university of Cambridge at the age of yet an undergraduate. In January 1510. July 1514; and although there is no certain record of his having been admitted to a degree in Divinity, yet there is Latimer's own assertion that he proceeded to the degree of Bachelor in that faculty.

It appears that Latimer was remarkable at the university for "sanctimony of life," as well as for his studious habits. He was, besides, a fervent and zealous papist, and bitter opposer of all who favoured the Reformation. His own account of himself is, that he was as obstinate a papist as any in England; insomuch that when he was made Bachelor of Divinity, his whole oration was against Philip Melancthon, and the opinions entertained by that eminent person. It was at that period however, that he became acquainted with Bilney, and from thence-forward Latimer "forsook the school-doctors," and "be-"came an earnest student of true divinity." He now also devoted himself more ear. nestly to the work of the ministry. He employed himself in visiting the sick, and the prisoners in the Tower of Cambridge. He frequently preached both in English and ad Clerum. The account given of his sermons in the university, by Becon, who heard thom, is that " none except the stiff-necked and uncircumcised in heart" ever "went away from his preaching without being affected with high detestation of sin, and moved unto all godliness and virtue." Many also, who had been strongly prejudiced against Latimer, on being per-sualed by their friends to go and hear him preach, returned from his sermons with all their prejudices removed. Numbers in the university were thus brought by his instrumentality from their "wylworkes, as, pylgrimage, and settyng up of candels, unto the worker that God commanded expressly in his holy. Scripture, and to the reading and study of God's worde, al dreames and unprofitable gloses of men set a syde and ulterly despised." "Howboit, as Salan never sleepeth when

likewise now, seeing that this worthy member of Christ would be a shrewd shaker thereof, he" occasioned to Master Latimer much trouble and molestation. "Whole swarms of friars and doctors flocked against Master Latimer on every side;" and ultimately induced the Bishop of Ely to forbid his preaching any more within the churches of the university. He nevertheless obtained leave to preach in himself to instruct his flock; and not only the church of the Augustine Friars, that being exempt from episcopal jurisdiction. "Divers papists in the university" then made a "grievous complaint" against him to Cardinal Wolsey, in consequence of which he was summoned to London to give an account of himself and his teaching. But so plainly did it appear that the complaints against the accused were increly personal and frivolous, that "after a gentle admonition given unto Master Latimer, the cardinal discharged him with his license home to preach throughout England."

Some time after these marks of conficonsequence, to the vice-charceller, intended " to set some order therein."

The vice-channellor, on the receipt of by to M. Latymer's charge?" should do so, in order that the accusation might by of the blak frears," before him in the presence of the senate; and there commanded both parties, on pain of excommunication. to cease touching " such things in the pulnit which had been in controversy between them: and also to be careful to abstain from using any expressions, other in their sermons or in their conversation, which milked thirty kine. He was able, and did might give each other offence, he may, at the same time, be collected both from Dr. Fox's letter, and from the vice-chancellor's speech on this occasion, that Latimer was regarded as the injured party, and that he was ready to give every explanation of what he had said that in reason could be required, whilst his opponents seem to have been actuated by "private malice towards him.

In the month following the transaction just mentioned, the name of M. Latimer appears among those of the persons who were appointed by grace of the senate to however, recorded; but it is probable, for define and determine, on behalf of the unithe reasons given below, that the date of versity of Cambridge, the question relating his birth was about 1499 or 1491. After to the lawfulness of the king's marriage with his brother's widow; and in Gard schools of his own county, he was sent to her's and hove's account of the proceedings of the university on that occasion, the fourteen years; and was chosen fellow of name of Latimer is marked as one of those Clare Hall in the autumn of 1509, whilst who were known to be favourable to the king's divorce. The decision of the unihe proceeded to the degree of Bachelor of versity, on the question alluded to, was opinious fully against the determinations of Arts, and commenced Master of Arts in given on the 9th March, 1530; and on the Church. It is probable that it was this Sunday following Latimer preached before complaint which induced the Convocation the king at Windsor. The king is said to to resolve, that a copy of the submission have "greatly praysed Master Latymer's made and subscribed by M. Latimer before sermon;" and the preacher received five pounds for his services.

M. Latimer then returned to Cambridge, and employed himself in preaching there, until he was selected as one of twelve of "the best learned men in divinity within that university," who, in obedience to a royal letter, were sent to London to meet a like number of divines from Ox. ford, in order to give their advice and judgment concerning certain printed books which had then got into circulation. The result of the consultation of these divines was the drawing up of an "Instrument for the abolishing and inhibiting of the scripture and divers other books to be read in English." This was followed by a royal proclamation, "inhibiting all English books either containing or tending to any matters of scripture." But that Latimer did not concur in this prohibition of the reading of the scriptures, may be inferred from his letter to King Henry VIII., bearing date December 1, 1530, in which he pleads "for the restoring again of the free liberty of reading" the word of God. With reference also to the "Instrument" above mentioned, he intimates, that it did not express the opinion of all the divines who were called upon for their "advice," inasmuch as "there were three or four that would have had the scripture to go forth in neither learning nor utterance worthy" of English," had not their wishes been the occasion. overcome" by the majority.

It was about this time that M. Latimer was made one of the royal chaplains; and remained a certain time, preaching then very often in London." "A great man" seems to have admonished him "on first

more than on one occasion, in danger of | again re-asserted. Bishop Latimer, how- | shire, to appear before the privy council in bringing himself into trouble.

"At last being weary of court," and having the benefice of West Kington, in Wiltshire, offered to him " by the king, at the suit of Cromwell and Dr. Butts," King's physician, M. Latimer accepted that living, and went to reside upon it. There "this good preacher did exercise to them his diligence extended, but also to all the country about." He did not, however, offend against ecclesiastical order by thus extending his labours "to all the country about," instead of confiaing his ministrations to his own parish; for as one of the twelve preachers who were licensed by the university of Cambridge, he had full authority to preach throughout the whole realm.

But " his diligence was so great, his preaching so mighty, the manner of his teaching so zealous," that it was not long that M. Latimer was suffered to remain in Complaints were made against dence had been conferred upon him by him by the country priests and others; and Cardinal Wolsey, a sermon 'On the Card,' the conscouence was, that in January 1532 which Latimer preached about Christmis he was cited to appear before the hishop of 1529, gave great offence to his opponents, London. The estensible teasons for this and afforded them an opportunity for pub- citation were that Latimer had preached in licly inveighing against his doctrine. This, the diocese of London without the history's led to preaching and counter-preaching, permission; and had, moreover, "gone to discussions and recriminations, usul at about to defend Bilney and his cause length these controversial proceedings in against his ordinaries and judges." The the university attracted the attention of the true reason was, as the proceedings of the court. Dr. Fox, then provest of Kog's bishop of London shewed, to get Latiner College, and the royal almoner, wrote, in into the hands of the Convocation; that body having an outstanding gradge against forming him that unless the university put him. Against this citation, therefore, he a stop to the controversy between Master appealed to his own ordinary, the change I-Latimer and others, the hing himself in lor of the diocese of Sarue, with whom the authority to correct him rested, if " he needed reformation." He pleaded also the letter, forthwith appointed a day on his unwillingness to encounter unnecessary which any person who is had any thing to rily the bazari of a journey to Lendso in rily the Lazari of a journey to Landon in. the depth of winter, and in a bad state of health. 112, nevertheless, expressed his heard, and justice done to the aggreged realiness to take such a journey, if his contemporary, that he was "most exparties. The opponents of Latimer, hear erdinary, to do the hishep of Landon pleas treme." The same person gives an acver, refused to avail themselves of this sare, consumined him to go, "though it challenge. The vice-chancellor, therefore, should be never so great a grievance and which our bishop preached this year at called "Master Latymer, Masters Bayis, painful to him." The end of the affair "Paulis Crosses." The bishop was, morewas, that M. Latimer " was had up to London? before the archbishop of Canter- the sermon, in Smithfield, at the execution bury and the bishop of Loudon, "where he was greatly molested, and detained a long space from his cure at home. : having also been several times convened before Convocation, and excommunicated even and imprisoned for a time, because he refused to subscribe to certain " Artickis devised by the bishops." Then after a fruit. the decrees of the Church, that he was absolved from the sentence of excommunication, and allowed to return to his cure. It seems, however, that Bishop Stokesley private masses, or auricular confession. was so little satisfied with this submission to Convocation, that he inhibited Latimer from preaching within the diocese of Lon-

> still giving offence by his preaching. (Latimer) " hath done much hurt among the people by his preaching, and soweth of July, 1539. errois; and that he had vented "divers Convocation in the preceding year should be transmitted to some approved and learned person in those parts of the country in which Latimer either had preached or was skely to preach. Opposition, also, of every kind was offered to his ministration by various ecclesiastics; his chief opponent being Mr. Hubberdin, or Heberdynne, a person whose violent temper and disposi-

buffetings to which Latimer was exposed, he did not suffer in the estimation of Dr. Cranmer, now archbishop of Canterbury : for we find that, "at the instance and request" of Master Latimor, that prelate was in the habit of licensing "divers to preach within his province." The archbishop also entrusted to Latimer the administration of certain Injunctions relating to preachers, and empowered him to withdraw the licenses of preachers, if he saw occasion to do

the Wednesdays of Lent 1534. An opportunity was thus afforded to "his highness, that he himself might perceive how they belied" M. Latimer, who said that " he had

At length Master Latimer was "advanced to the dignity and degree of a bishop," having been elected into the see of office, he "went to court, where he 1535, and consecrated during the ensuing month.

On the 9th of June in the following year, our bishop was appointed to preach before coming to court," to bewere that he convocation, which assembled on that But scarcely was Queba Mary scated on takes them cleawhere. The object of all traried not the King." Yet Latimer was day, and in which the royal supromacy, in the throne, to which she had succeeded on their hopes is to build a Church sufficiently. in the habit of speaking to boldly against ecclesiastical as well as civil affairs, after the death of her brother, in July 1553, when

ever, made himself many enemies in conquence of the faithful earnestness with which he urged upon the whole ecclesiastical body the importance of reformation, both as regarded doctrine and practice.

be great assiduity with which the bishop substantiation and the sacrific of the mass, of Worcester devoted himself at all times to teaching, exhorting, visiting, correctmg, and reforming" within his diocese, three prelates were adjudged to be heretics, "as his ability could serve, or else the times would bear. But the year 1537 may, perhaps, be regarded as comprising one of the most important periods of his episcopate. It was in that year that he was one of the divines who were commissioned to "set forth a truth of religion purged of errors and heresies ;" the result of the commission being the book antitled "The Institution of a Christian Man." In the course of the same year, also, it was that he put forth his "Injunctions to the Prior and Convent of Worcester," which, though specially addressed to that body, were intended to apply to all the monastic foundathe consequence was, that in January 1532 I tiens in the diocese. To these must be added the "Injunctions given by the Bishop of Worsester, in his visitation, to all parsons, vicari, and other curates of his diocese." It appears also from his letters to Cromwell, that in this visitation the bishop was constantly occupied in giving his personal attention to the rectifying of disorders

But the unsettled state of opplesiastical affides did not permit Bishop Latiner to shall never be put out." Then, soon after confine his labours entirely within his own lioceso. We fin I, him, accordingly, in Lon- | had begun to envelope the sufferers, Master doe (1985) united with Archbishop Cran- Laimer soon passed into a hetter life, whilst mer, and another prolate, taking cognizance earnestly calling upon God to receive his of a fanatical doctor named Crewkshorne. anab rt also, who was afterwards burnt in Sandifield, is mentioned as one of those in the private examination of whom Dishop Latinter was concerned, and against whom it is stated in a latter of Thomas Dorset, a treme." The same person gives an account, also, of a very characteristic sermon over, appointed by lord Cromwell to preach of friar Forest; and in the autumn of the same year was commissibled to examine the famous imposture called "the blood of Hales," as he had before been employed to

detect the imposture of the maid of Kent. But it were a large and long process to story out all the travails of this christian ful. bishop :" saffice it that " he continued in less appeal to the crown against the this laborious function till the coming in of sentence of the Convocation, it was only at the Six Articles." An act for abolishing the special request of the king, and in of diversity of opinions in certain articles consequence of Latimer's submission to concerning Christian religion," passed in Convocation, and his promise that he parl'ament which assembled April 28, would in future obey the laws and observe 1500, rendered it highly penal to deny or in any way to impuga transabstantiation, communion in one kaid, the cellbacy of the clergy, the lawfulness of monastic vows, And as Bishop Latimer, among others, strenuously opposed the passing of the Act of blood," it would seem that the Lord Cromweil, having failed to induce him to gones to these him to gones to the passing the whole gold in the gones to the passing the pas In the following year we find M. batimer him to cause to place himself in opposition ship in America were different from theirs, efter of complaint from a priest at Bristol. " to the king and the whole parliament," they replied: "What matters it? Christ named "Rychard Brown," to an influenti- that it was his ma estie's pleasure he should died for all. Do you not believe in him?" al member of Convocation, states that he resign his bishoprick. Latimer accordingly resigned the see of Worcester on the 1st

After the resignation of his bishoprick, it would seem that M. Loumer was placed in ward" in the house of Dr. Sampson, bishop of Chichester, and that he remained in the custody of the hishop, until that prelate was himself committed to the Tower. There is reason for believing that Latimer was then set at liberty; and that, although on coming to London for medical advice "he was molested and troubled of the bishops," he yet continued at large notil 1546. Then, under suspicion of having "counselled and devised with Crome," was examined before the privy council, and tion seems to have supplied the place of he continually remained prisoner till the time that blessed King Edward entered his crown."

Edward VI. having succeeded to the rown in January 1517, the bishoprick of Wordester was again offered to M. Latimer, during the year following, in consequence of an address from the House of Commons to the Lord Profector Somerset; but he declined the proffered dignity, and chose rather to devote himself to preaching, and to obtaining redress for the injured and oppressed among the lower orders of the people; his chief residence being with Archbishop Cran-It was, moreover, by the good offices of mer, at Lambeth. In other respects, how-Archbishop Cranmer, that Latimer was ever, Latimer was not unemployed; for his admitted to preach before the king on all name appears in a commission, the object of which was to repress heresy; and he was also one of the divines appointed to reform the ecclesissical law. He is said, moreover, to have assisted Archbishop Cranmer to compose the Homilies which were put forth by authority in the first year of King Edward the sixth sreign. . In the which his painful travails, he continued all King Edward's tiniei; preaching for the most in consequence of his appointment to that Worcester about the middle of August part two sermons grany Sunday; and, besides this, every morning ordinarily, winter and summer; about two of the clock in the morning he was at his book most diligently." in proceed a sound of

London; and on the 13th September, 1553, was committed a close prisoner to the Tower. In the April of the following year he, together with Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley, was conveyed to Oxford for There is evidence enough remaining of the purpose of holding disputations on tranbefore certain commissioners appointed for the occasion. The result was, that the were excommunicated, and delivered over to the secular power. Accordingly, Latimer and his two companions in tribulation were committed to Bocardo, the common gaol to Oxford, and there lay incorcerated until September, 1555. Then, as if the church of Rome were unwilling that any blood should be shed except by her own hands, the bishops Latimer and Ridley were subjected afresh to a mock trial under the professed sauction of a papal commission, were again condemned, and, as a consequence, led forth to martyrdom on the 16th of October, 1555, When Master Latimer stood at the stake, and the termenters were about to set the fire upon him and that most reverend father Dactor Ridley, he lifted up his eyes towards heaven, with a most amiable and comfortthis countenance, saying these words; (God is faithful, which does not suffer us to be tempted above our strength." "Addressing bimself also to Bishop Ralley, he said, " Be of good coinfort, Master Ridley, and play he man; we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust the fire had been kindled, and the flames

Such was the end of Hugh Latimer, "that blessed servant of God," and marry or the fruth; " for whose laborious travails, fruitful life and constant death, the whole calm of England has cause to give great thanks to Alonghty God."

MOABITE CHRISTIANS. With the consent of the Hon, Secretary of he Navy, I beg leave, through your

olumns, to redeem a promise I have made. When the small party, just returned from he Dead Sea, first entered upon its waters, its members came one and all to the concluion that having undertaken what others failed to accomplish, the honour of the American name was at stake, and that it were better to die like them than return unsuccess.

On the evening of the 9th day, however, on the southern sea, we were prostrated by the hot blasts of a simoon sweeping from the deserts of Arabia, which was followed by five days of intense and stifling heat. On the afternoon of the 11th day, on the coast of Moab, to our surprise we were greetd by a deputation of Christians from Kerak,

the Kirjath Moab [Kir Moab?] of the Bible. The joy of this people at meeting us was unbounded. They caressed us, brought us When told that we did, they said: "Then what are forms before God! He looks to the heart. We are brothers !" And brothers they continued to call us to the last,

We could not trace their origin, but concluded that they are either the descendants of one of the last tribes converted to Christi. anity, who, in the fastness of the mountains had escaped the Mahommedan alternative of "the Koran or the sword," or of the considers under the Christian Lord of keralt. They number about 150 families, and live in the town -the only one now left in the once populous country; of Monb. Within the walls are also the lints of 100 Muslim families, and outside are the black tents of the fierce tribe Kera-Keyeh, numbering 750 fighting nich.

The Christians gave us an invitation to visit their town, about seventeen miles distant in the mountains; but, while hespitably urging ur to go, they did not conceal the perils of the visit; for they confessed that they were outnumbered and warned, and in an emergency would not dare openly to assist us.

I determined, however, to accept their that, indess recruited by a more bracing atmosphere, we must inevitably perish. this opinion the lamented Mr. Dale concurred with me.

I will not tire you with an account of the visit—of the treachery with which we were throatened, and our return, in battle array, with the hostile Skeith as prisoper-but simply express my conviction, that has for the trinely, information given by the Ohristims, we should never have seen tir boats

These poor Christians and much tyrannized over by their Muslim neighbours. Their only place of retreat; when threatened with violence, is their little cell of a Church, which can scarcely hold twenty families. Their account, which in its narration here the impress of truth, seems confirmed by the circomstance that in the centre of their little Church there is a well, which supplies them with water until their provisions are exhausted, or the restless nature of their persecutors he seeth his kingdom to begin to decay, so the vices of the court, that he was, on having been long kept in abeyance, was Latimer was summoned from Warwick. for, with all their intolerance, the Muslims produced in the Puritan ranks an excite-

respect the house of Him whom they call Issa, the Prophet of the Christians," foundation and part of the walls of a Church have been built, but the work is discontinued from the want of means-the sirocco and the ocust having swept their harvests for several years. They gave me an appeal to their Christian brethren in America, which I promised to deliver. With many apologies for its phraseology, they begged me to write it out more fully for them : but I prefer sending it forth in its own simple and touching brevity. I will only add, that little should be given, and that discreetly, at different times, so as not to excite the cupidity of the Muslims. The Board of Foreign Missions at New York will doubtless receive what may be given, and forward it either to their brothren in Beirut or to the Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem, for distribution. One cent from each humane person in this land of charity will be more than sufficient.

APPEAL.

By God's favour; May it, God willing, reach America, and be presented to our Christian brothers, whose happiness may the Almighty God preserve: Amen 8642. BLDUAH.

We are in Kerak, a few very poor Chrisits, and are building a Church. We beg your excellency to help us in this

undertaking, for we are very weak. The land has been unproductive, and visit-

d by the locusts for the last seven years. The Church is delayed in not being accomplished for want of funds; for we ire few Christians, surrounded by Muslims. This being all that is necessary to write you, Christian brothers in America, we need say no more.

The trustees in your bounty, ABD' ALLAHEN NAHAS, (Sheikh.) YAKOB EN NAHAS.

Kerak, 28 Jamed Awak, 1264. Statement by the officer commanding on doring party to the Dead Sea .- Amer. Unton.

CROMWELL'S ARMY. Drawn by Macau'ay in his History of England.

In general, soldiers who should form themelves into political clubs, elect delagates, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control, would cease to form an army, and would become the worst and most dangerous of mobs. Nor would it be safe in our time to tolerate in any regiment religious meetings at which a corporal versed in Scripture should lead the devotions of his less gifted colonel, and admonish a backsliding major. But such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cormwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization. The same men who off duty were noted as demagogues and field-preach. ers, were distinguished by steadiness, by the spirit of order, and by prompt obedience on watch, on drill, and on the field of battle.

In war this strange force was irresistible. The stubborn courage characteristic of the English people was by the system of Cromwell at once regulated and stimula Other leaders have maintained order as strict; other leaders have inspired their followers with a zeal as ardent; but in his camp alone the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm; his troops moved to victory with the precision of machines while burning with the wildest fanati-cism of crusaders. From the time when the army was remodelled to the time when it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British island or on the Continent, an enemy who could stand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against threefold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence. Turenne was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies advanced to the combat, and expressed the delight of a true soldier when he learned that it was ever the fashion of Cromwell's nikemen to rejoice greatly when they bonvitation at all hazards; for it was evident held the enemy; and the banished Cavallers felt an emotion of national pride when they saw a brigade of their countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by allies, drive before it in headlong route the finest infantry of Spain, and force a passage into a counterscarp which had just been pronounced impregnable by the ablest of he marshals of France.

But that which chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the austere morality and the fear of God which prevailed in all ranks. It is acknowledged by the most zealons Royalists, that in that singular camp no onth was heard, no drunkenness or gambling was seen, and that during the long dominion of the soldiery the property of the ponceable citiz n and the honour of women were held sacred. If outrages were committed, they were outrages of a very different kind from those of which a victorious army is generally guilty. No servant girl complained of the rough gallant ry of the red coats, not an ounce of plate was taken from the shops of the goldsmiths but a Peligian sermon; or a window on which the Virgin and Child were painted,

BUCK WHEAT ment which it required the utmost exaction of the officers in quell. One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pokenich and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not savoury; and too many of our cathedrals still bear the marks of the hatred with which those stern spirits regarded every vestige of Popery.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1819.

The retirement of the Hon, and Rev. B. Noel from his pastoral charge meets the eye now in almost every publication which gives religious intelligence; and it is not a little strange, to find this event designated as a " perversion" by American writers professing the principles of their national constitution, the cause of Mr. Noel's retirement, so far as it has yet become known on this side of the Atlantic, being none other than that he entertains those principles respecting the connection of the Church with the State which our neighbours in the United States universally profess to hold. He sees great evils arising from that connection -he thinks them fatal to the best interests of the Church-he conceives it his duty to bear testimony against the evil by withdrawing from the exercise of his ministry in connection with the Church of England. So much we know; and in all this, there is nothing for which Editors of Church periodicals in the United States have any right to call him a perverted man.

We do not think it unlikely, we must confess, that other causes may have contributed to bring Mr. Noel to the step he has taken; but until they are known, writers in the United States certainly ought to mention him with sympathy rather than affix to him

opprobrious epithets,
We cut the following piece from Mr. Noel's just published Essay on the "Union of Church and State," as we find it in an English paper.

"If any one is undecided respecting the principles advocated in this work, let him compare the arguments adduced by Hooker and Warburton, by Chalmers and McNeile, by Gladstone and Birks, on the one side, with those advanced by Dick and Granam, by Ballantyre and Conder, by Wardlaw, Vinet, and Gasparin, on the other. Let him study the history of the Free Churches of Scotland and of Vaud. Let him attentively examine the phenomena of State-churches in Scotland, in Switzerland, and in France. Let him examine, as they are developed by Mr. Baird, the grand results of spiritual liberty in the United States. And let him determine his conduct without regard to interest, fashion, or friendship, in loyalty to Christ, and as accountable to the heart-search-

ing God.

4 N Since many, will hold back from even an examination of truths which entail momentous consequences to themselves, each disciple of Christ who ascertains the separation of the churches from the State to be his Master's will, must count it an honour to serve him singly need be, in this conflict. Great events in history have waited on the actions of a few intrepid men. Hampden, by his resolute resistance to an act of tyranny, awoke in his countrymen the spirit which secured our liberties. The gallantry of Clive saved our Indian empire. Luther long thought and laboured almost alone. The extensive revival of the last century was owing, under God, to Wesley and Whitefield, with very few companions. Let each meinber of the Establishment, therefore, who comprehends this duty, determine that he will, without waiting for the decision of others, do his utmost in the name of Christ to secur dom of the Anglican churches from the fetters of the State 22

Upon this short extract, a long comment might be offered. The Free Churches of Scotland and of Vaud can hardly be said to have a history yet; the Free Church system in the United States has a history, and many of those who have studied the result of it by means of a residence in the States, as well as in Europe, have become less eager to pronounce their opinion, after personal observation, than they were while they had their knowledge of one of the two systems from books only. There are fetters of depraved popular will, as well as there are those of the State; and which of the two hamper the rightly disposed servant of God most, in his endeavours to promote his Master's glory, is more than we think Mr. Noel has yet had opportunity of determining.

The Memoir of the martyred Bishop Latimer, which our readers will find on the first page of this number, is taken from one of the volumes published by the PARKER Society—an association to which we have referred on a former occasion, and from whose publications we have more than once borrowed articles which set forth the sound scriptural principles of our reformed Church. The volume to which the Memoir is prefixed was edited by the Rev. G. E. Corrie

I now hatheit payethisixteen pound by year, | The labours in which the Parker, Society or more, and is not able to do any thing for his prince, for himself, nor for his children, or give a cup of drink to the poor." It would agree but little with the taste of

modern times, to have matters of this kind interwoven with discourses from the pulpit; and indeed Latimer's Sermons altogether, would shock the cars of by far the greater number of attendants upon preaching at this day. We must treat our readers to an extractor two, from the same Sermon which contains the above. The preacher's text is taken from the 17th chapter of Denteronomy, in the 17th verse of which, the tiply unto himself too much gold and silver." el's king, Latimer applied it, without any fore whom he was preaching; and foras-jed, how gratified would they have been; kit g's being told when he had " too much" letter inserted in our number for December by those about his person, or his seeing it 28, that they would be found disposed to in-with his "corporeal eyes," he advises him stitute a movement for clearing away smidry

"have a pair of spectacles, which shall have two clear sights in them: that is, that one is faith; not a seasonable faith, which shall last but a while, but a faith which is continuing in God: the second clear sight is charity, which is fervent towards his christian brother. By them two must the king see ever when he hath too much. But few there he that use these spectacles: the more is their damnation."

The preacher then addresses himself to men of less exalted rank:

"Well, then, if God will not allow a king too much, whether will he allow a subject too much? No, that he will not. Whether have any man here in England too much? I doubt most rich men have too much ; for without too much we can get nothing. As for example the physician: if the poer man be diseased, he iave no help without too much. And of the lawyer, the poor man can get no counsel, expedition, nor help in his matter, except he give him too much. At merchants' hands no kind of ware can be had, except we give for it too much. You landlords, you rent-raisers, I may say you step-lords, you unnatural lords you have for your possessions yearly teo much. For that here before went for twenty or forty pound by year, (which is an honest portion t be had gratis in one lordship of another man's sweat and labour.) now is let for fifty or an hundred pound by year. Of this " too much ? cometh this monstrous and portentous deart! made by man, notwithstanding God doth senus plentifully the fruits of the earth, mercifully contrary unto our deserts : not withstanding, to much, which these rich men have, causeth such dearth, that poor men, which live of their labour, cannot with the sweat of their face have a living, all kind of victuals is so dear; pigs, geese, capons, chickens, eggs, &c. These things with other are so unreasonably enhanced; things with other are so unreasonably enhanced; is to fix men's attention, not upon pictures, but and I think verily that if it thus continue, we upon realities. We desire not to give the idea shall at length be constrained to pay for a pig a that ours is that Banner, which, though it bears nound."

The science of political economy was clearly not that in which our venerated reformer excelled; and if he lived in our day, he would convince himself that a pig may cost even more than a pound, and the la- men's attention upon REALITIES, in all and bouring man (provided no one can hinder every the enterprises, ministrations, and him from raising the pig, besides goese, usages which profess to subserve the incapons, chickens, and eggs which fetch a

ing, by those who lived in the days when he ground that the reality is perilled, when was at liberty to exercise his ministry, may be inferred from the note which describes the provision made for the admission of an auditory:

"the pulpit was, for the first time, placed in the privy-gorden when Bishop Latimer preached these Sermons, it being thought probable that the chapel royal would not hold all the people that would flock to hear him. The king listened to the Sermons from a window in the palace."

To this we subjoin the close of a dedication "to the reader" prefixed to the edition of six Sermons preached by Latimer, and published in the year 1549;

"We lack a few more Latymers; a few back. Of the which sort and number we may the honour of Almighty God.

"2. The behaviour of those who are em most worthily reckon this faithful minister of God, and constant preacher of his word, Master Hugh Latimer; which, by his perseverance and stedfastness in the truth, hath stablished this wavering world. He hath been tost for the truth's sake, and tried in the storm of per-secution, as gold in the furnace. He is one whom, as well for his learned, sound and catholic judgment in the knowledge of God's word, as for his integrity and example of Christian conversation, all we, and especially ministers and prelates, ought to set before our eyes, as a principal patron to imitate and follow; desiring God, who hath stirred up in him the hold spirit of Helias, may daily more and more augment the same in him, and may also provide many such preaching prelates; which both so well could, and so willingly would, frankly utter the truth, to the extolling of virtrankly offer the fruit, to the extending of vir-tue, to the reward of well-doers, the suppress-ing of vice the shollshment of all pagistry. It "The founders of this Church trust that ing of vice, the abolishment of all papistry. It is our part, therefore, to pray diligently for his continual health, and that he may live long among us in a flourishing old age; and not, as some ingrate and inhuman persons, to malign and deprave him, for that he so frankly and liberally taxed, perstringed, and openly rebuked before the king's majesty the peculiar faults of certain of his auditors: but it is our part rather thankfully to accept in good part, take his godly advertisement; unless we he minded to prefer our mucky money, and false felicity, before the joys of heaven; or else believe, as the Epicures do, that after this life there is neither hell nor heaven. Receive thankfully, gentle reader, these sermons faithfully collected without any sinister suspicion of any thing in the same being added or adempt."

An expectation of the control of the

(with Lord Ashley at its head as President) is ngaged, in publishing works which set forth he principles and sentiments of the English Reformers, have rendered good service to the cause of Anglican truth already, and rouse much good for the time to come. We only wish that a greater number of the Clergy in the Colonies were sufficiently furnished in purse, to enable them to enrich their book-shelves with so valuable a scrift

If Bishops Grindal and Horn had arisen some twenty years ago, and found the Church, which it was their lot to rule amidst so much word "greatly" was rendered by Latimer dissent on on points of ceremonial, wholly free "too much;" therefore; "too shall not mul- from agitation on that score; if they had seen her Clergy p-acofully wearing the sur-This being in the first instance said of Isra- plice, making the sign of the cross in haptism, administering the sacrament to the hesitation, to the young king of England be- communicant on his knees: - how surprismuch as there was signifer chance of the it might almost be expected, on reading their practices yet retained, of which they signify their disapproval. But if they had become witnesses of the movement in a contrary direction which has since been set on foot; it they had found professing Anglicans multiplying usages which those Bishops and their fellow-workers only just allowed as not sinful; and for reviving as Church-principles what they had strenuously laboured to wash away as " Romish dregs" -what must have been their lamemation over the backward movement that was threatening ! And how would they cheer on those engaged in efforts for the preservation of the scriptural simplicity of doctrine and usages which the Reformer. won for us, and charge them to use strenuous and persevering exertions that the enemy may not come in again like a flood, and en slave once more the Church, so dearly ransomed from the grasp of superstition and ignorance by the martyr-death of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, and that cloud of other witnesses whose burning bodies lighted the torch which has not been extinguished, since, in Ergland !

> The Philadelphia Banner of the Cross, which used to exhibit in its heading the print of a large cross, and a spear-headed banner marked with a cross of smaller di mensions, has commenced its 11th volume with the omission of that pictorial representation, and the Editor states that

> "The plainer heading of the paper has been dopted from the conviction that simplicity should ever be consulted when the great objethe sign of Peace on earth upon its folds, is carried on a spear."

We are delighted in quoting so sound and Anglican a sentiment. What, indeed, is the object more pre-eminently than to fix terests of the Church of England, and her high price) be nought the worse oil for that. daughter the Protestant Episcopal Church in The judgment formed of Latimer's preachthe United States? Precisely upon the men's attention comes to be fixed upon pictures, does the Church of England oppose the introduction of such in church-buildngs, where close attention is required to prayer, and study of the Scriptures, with direct application to the conscience and personal cuty.

A Correspondent of the Banner of the Cross transmits a copy of the following rules, which the founders of St. Mark's Church, now building in Philadelphia, have raused to be placed on the walls crected under their superintendence:

"1. A church is the house of God and therefore any work that has to do with a more such preachers. Such plain Pasquyls we thirch is a holy work. Every stone you lay, pray God provide for us, as will keep nothing and every beam you heavy is laid and hewn for Protestants," but only the more dangerous.

ployed in a holy work ought also to be holy flow careful then should Churchmen be, in working upon a church, to avoid (even more than at any other time) all unseemly words, all oaths, and every thing like an oath. Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.

"This church, when it has been solemnly dedicated to God by the Bishop, will become the house of peace: therefore let it not now be profaned by lightness of speech, much less by unseemly noise, or words of quarrelling and anger. Remember in what holy quietness Solomon's Temple was huilt.

" 4. A Churchman will also, while working in the house of God, avoid any act which may seem irreverent, such as singing or whistling idle tunes; or taking his meals within the cir-

every visitor who may enter it while in the course of building, will show by his reverent behaviour that he remembers its solemn destination to be the house of God."

These rules are good, with the exception of the needless restriction that the workmen should not "take their meals within the circle of the church walls"-which we think so for, from being, a reasonable demand that on the contrary we conceive the direction should have been, that the workmen should not omit asking on blessing upon the food which it might become ne cessary for them to take within the walls they were erecting. Altogether, the rules do not derive their force from the circumstance that the workmen are building a place of wor.

earnest caution may help to remedy the evil."

A Correspondent, whose letter we neknowledged not langlago, will thus thad that we have hot forgotten the subject to which he directed our attention, and upon which we now offer a few remarks: the decorating of churches at the time of cele-brating the festival of the Nativity. We should be very unwilling to use any endeacour for discontinuing that practice in places where, as we are told is the case here and there in England, the people are accustomed to it, and no positive evil can be shown to result from its observance To introduce it into churches where it has not been the custom, we should not recommend; and in these days, when approaches towards the practices of the Church of Rome have justly excited alarm and awakened suspicion, we think such a course very unadvisable.

The inconvenience of the practice, on the grounds which have arrested the attention of the Banner, will be found, we are afraid. most serious, and in few cases to be obviated. The decorations may be put on by people who get paid for the work, and these will most probably do it irreverently and in some cases amidst profane talk; when the work is done by volunteers from among the congregation, they will, in five cases out of four, be the parties referred to by the Banner, and their mode of doing it will be as he describes, unless a close and authoritative watch be kept over them. The duty of such to her, He supervision will, in most cases, fall upon the Clergyman, at a time when the close succes. sion of festival services, in addition to the ordinary ones of the Lord's day, lays upon him already an unusual burden of preparation for public duties; and when he has done his best, he is quite likely to find that the parties who have been personally most active in decorating the church for Christmas, are also the leaders in making arrangements for the New Year's bail, and resent their Pastor's interference, if he discharge his conscience by exposing the inconsistency of professing to serve the Church, while it is the world that engresses the heart's affections.

ommencement and the discontinuance of good whatever, from the rubbish with which his series, by the Tractarian, formerly it is mixed up, it forms a beautiful illustration Rev. F. W. Faber, now Father Wilfrid, of the claim which our Saviour advances to was described in an article inserted in our first number for last month. We have, since then, met with extracts from the Life of St. Bridget" which the shrewd Fathers of the Oratory have declared " unsuited to England and unacceptable to share them. Many a parent, wife, husband Protestants." The soundness of their —or persons less intimately connected with udgment will appear from a few gleanings here subjoined, as specimens to show the blinding effect which it is possible for error to produce upon minds such as Mr. Faber's -once an Oxford Collegian and English Clergymen, and now, we must believe, persuaded in his own mind that the insinid stories he records of the Saint are touththat her self-inflictions, which it is nause ous to read of, were acceptable to Godand that the record of what he has been made to believe of her miracles and will. worship tends to editication. We never met with a more striking illustration of the iwful fact, that some will have sent to them strong delusion, that they should believe

We must take this opportunity of pointing out the very considerate, reflection of the "Fathers of the Oratory" that such stuff as Mr. Faber has been publishing was unacceptable to Protestants." It is very true that Mr. Faber and his friends, partly now members of the Church of Rome, and

" After she became a nun she was not content with a common sort of discipline; she made one for herself of two iron chains, with which she gave herself such blows every night that her blood sprinkled the walls and made a stream in the middle of the room, so prodigious a quantity did she draw from her veins.

As she practised this penance every night she re-opened her bleeding wounds by making new ones; and being careful to prolong her suffering, she contrived not to strike always in the same place; but she reiterated her blows so frequently that she did not allow her wounds time to close; scarcely did they begin to heal than she opened them again by fresh blows; thus her whole body was almost one entire

" She entreated Marianne the servant, and the dear confidant of her austerities, to load her with heavy stones in the corner where she usually prayed; and she heaped upon her so great a quantity sometimes, that. Rose, overcome with the weight of this burden, fell fainting and half dead to the ground to When she was tourteen she used to leave her room at night when every one in the house had retired to rest, and walk about bare-footed in the garden, carrying a long and heavy cross on her wounded shoulders; the joy which she felt under this beloved bur-

air and the season. " "Her confessor having ordered her to use an ordinary discipline and leave off her iron chain, she made it into three rows, and wore it round her hody, and after passing the ends through the ting of a padlock, she threw the key into a corner, where it would have been very diffi-colt to find it is. This chain very soon took the kin off, and entered so deeply into her flesh was no longer visible; and one night

smelt it was obliged to confess it to be super-

Lest any should confine the responsibility of such favorations to the individuals who have reported them, Mr. Faber informs his newspaper published in the United States, and this seems to be a favourable time to simply the deficiency. the seems to be a favourable time to sopply the deficiency.

by Clement X., who appointed the 30th of August for her feast. Thus solemnly, has the Church of God set the seal of her uncertain approval upon that series of wonders, that endless chain of miracles, which reaching from her cradle to her grave, make up the life of this American virgin? — (she was a native of Lima, in Peru.)

We could do ourselves the pleasure of analysis is indecited by the french landary is indecited by the selections as may interest the god of the intention of the editor to make the pleasure of our french population, but also in those of our selections are french population, but also in those of our mire could be ourselves the pleasure of our native citizens where the French landary is indication.

We could do ourselves the pleasure of nserting at least one paragraph with an expression of unmixed approbation, if the following, which is highly instructive at the close, were not distigured by the silly marvels told in the former half.

"Being at the house of a lady of quality, after a long conversation on heavenly things, Rose left the lady to go and say her prayers; during her prayer a little gitl of seven years old saw the Infant Jesus with her, in a human form dressed in a variously coloured garment caressing her in a thousand ways, which this child related. In the house of Isabel Mexia. the Infant Jesus was seen walking familiarly with our Saint, speaking to her, and following her everywhere: those who witnessed these unocent familiarities, saw a dazziing light stream from the pavement, on which the blessed Rose walked during their conversation. As this incomparable Spouse gave Himself wholly to her, He wished to be the sole possessor of her heart and its affections; and one day He made known to her that He was jealous of a flower which she was fond of. When she was walking one day in het garden, in which she cultivated very beautiful flowers, she saw that a quantity had been gathered; not knowing who had done her this injury, she complained of it to her Spouse, but was much surprised that instead of consoling her, the made her this loving reproof: Why art thou attached to flowers, which the sun causes to fade ? Am I not the Flower of the fields, infinitely more precious than all those which thou raisest in thy earden with so much care ? Thou art a flower and thou lovest flowers! O Rose, give Me thy love; know that it was I who pulled them, that thou mayest no longer give any creature a share in that heart which belongs to me." "

Separating this narrative of the unwillingness shown by the Snouse to share his follow FABER'S LAVES OF THE SAIXIS .- The er's heart and its affections with any created our undivided gratitude and love, and moreover of the mode which in many cases be takes of securing to houself the supreme place in our affections, by "gathering" the flowers with which we presume to let him -or persons less intimately connected with the object which occupied in their hearts the place claimed by the Saviour for himselfhave thus experienced his care to wear their affections from the worship of creates things. But oh! the sad perversion which throws this sound piece of instruction into the midst of a heap of tales calculated to encourage man in the fancy of earning God's fayour by his own doing and penances; and how great that mercy which God has shown us in raising up the Reformers, who held forth the pure light of the Gospel, and taught fully how sinners are invited to buy the wine and the milk of salvation by the grace of God, free, without money and without price !

of Exeter to one of his Clergy has been put in type for this number, with an intention on our part to accompany it with a few remarks, for which, on putting together our inaterials for the duy, we find there is not room left. The letter may go forth and tell its own tale for a week; those of much better while they had Burns for their publisher; their writings then were the word at Church Society Meetings held, as will not, we trust, be greatly alarmed by the censure which the Bishop of Exeter pronounces upon the similar use made of the church in the parish of Haniton : they bear the blame in good company, seeing that the Bishop of the Diocese himself, not long ago, attended the annual meeting o the Meganic branch of the Quebec Church Society in the parish church of Point Levi "B shopstowe, Sth December, 1848. - Dear

The following letter from the Lord Bishor

Sir. I have received your letter of the 7th, in answer to my inquiries respecting a statement made; as I was informed, in a newspaper, that a meeting of the Church Missionary Society, n the 1st of last mouth, being too numerous for the public room to which it had been called. was transferred to your church at Honiton The frankness and candour with which you relate the circumstances of this case are in accordance with the uniform conduct which you have exhibited during the whole time of our connexion, now nearly twenty years. Your acknowledgment, too, of your cerror of indepent? on this occasion, leaves me nothing to say as respects yourself; for I am quite certain that a similar error will not occur at Honiton during your Incumbency. Unhappily, the matter does not affect you, nor even Honiton only : a public den rendering her insensible to the effects of the scandal has been caused, which I am confident you will perceive, makes a public reparation necessary. That the behaviour of the persons who composed the meeting within the Church was orderly and not irreverent, leaves the inherent and essential impropriety quite untouch-ed. It only shows that there was no aggravation of it from unseemly tumult. That the organ was played and Psalms sung does not ap gan was played and Psalms sung does not appear to me to have at all improved the case. On the contrary, it made the Church to be, for the time; a Conventicle—as the meeting itself made it a public hall. But I abstain from enlarging further on the matter. Any midde which can be devised to make it known that your Diocesan felt it his duty it consider that the consideration of the matter.

wicked. This conduct results, often, from as before. After her death, Mary of Usategui cently caused a great addition to the Tiench mere thoughtlessness, and we trust a word of kept some links of this bloody chain, which population, not only in this city, but in other kept some links of this bloody chain, which population, not only iff this city, but the other sexualed so sweet an odour that every one who parts of the United States. There has, bower smelt it was obliged to confess it to be superor publications adapted to their wants of client cumstances.

gunge is understood.
The first number of the paper, which may he

considered a fair specificat, of its fiture style, and character, will be widely distributed after which it will be furnished to subscribe after which it will be furnished to

only. To insure for the paper a very general circulations of the paper a very general circulations. To insure for the paper a very general circus, "lation, the price is fixed at the low rate of \$7 avery year. Such terms as these will oblige the propertor, in all cases, to require payment the advance—without which it must be apparent that the paper cannot be sustained.

One page will be devoted to developments, which will be inserted at the rate of \$1 for sixteen lines.

Sixteen lines.
The office of the paper will be at the Mission Station of the Rev. C. H. Williamson, No. 68 Duane street, where all communications must be addressed, post-paid.

The first number will be issued on the first The first names.

Saturday in March.

New York, Jun. 15, 1819.

belowing to il

We have great pleasure in bringing to the knowledge of our renders the undertaking in which our esteemed brother, by whom the above Prospectus is sent forth, purposes to ! exercise the gift that is in him; and wo carnestly wish and prny, that his success may be such as to add to the religious literature of this Continent permanently a periodical so promising of good as that he announces. As there are, no doubt, some in this city and province who will gladly encourage the Editor of the ASNALISTE, it will gracify them to be informed that our Pubisher, Mr. Gibert Stanley, 4 St. Ann Suget, has consented to receive subscriptions for that

THE JEWS IN PRUSSIA .- Of these the leader in the Chamber is Jacobi. It is generally admitted, that the greatest portion of the most active and violent public writers are Jews. The press of Germany may be said to be in their hands; and if they be not able, they area at all events sleeplessly active and acute. With the caution of their race, the Jews are careful not to put themselves forward out of doors, but their time, their money, even their money, and their whole exertions, are concentrated in the sole object of exciting the popular mind, and in attacking all pre-existing institutions, This is not said, let it be observed, with the slightest intention of casting blame upon the Jews because they are Jews. They have been an aggricyed and maltreated race in Germany for centuries. They now enjoy most unlimited freedom, and make free use of this freedom by) giving most unqualified vent to the bitterness of their hearts. Them are lasts which stare pondent of the Lindon Morning Chronicle.

[11 the above be correct, those needful the labours of those engaged and exertions for the conversion of the Jews to the subcastan faith.

THE SABBATH PAIZE Freshirs - Prince Alen best was requested to justificate denthickness ing intender to be held, on their distribution to the successful competitors of the prizes affered Sabbath to the Interning classic No lever than 1,051 essays have been torwarded to the adjudicators. The Prince regarded his imphi-a en additional prizes of 25, each foldermorenloss dusuccessful in the original trial of the desit clared that " The Pearlef days (the estay writfor by a female! his interested and pleased

I Continued from last number. There has been no period in the histor the Church, in which this delusion has not prevailed, more or less. It was the fruitful germ from which were developed, through succeeding centuries, all the wide-spread errors and corruptions of the papal system, till it became at length one giant growth of formality, hypocrisy, and superstition. And now, were the principles which are beginning to show themselves, in an open and undisguised manner, in various sections of the church, permitted to go on and spread, without any opposition on the part of gospel truth, or any attempt made by the faithful servants of Christ to check their progress, seen should we see mother tree of like character springing up, even in the boson of our Church, spreading out its branches in every direction, laden with similar fully and,

upas-like, poisoning and blasting with its con-

taminating influence all' vitality and genuino devotion in her members:
The novelties and innovations accompanying this new kind of religion, so much in request, and indeed the main features of the religion itself, as exhibited in a great variety of alteraings, painted windows, lecterns, &c., with other outward shows, now in such high repute, are pretended to be drawn from the most remote antiquity, and to have the sanction of the earliest and purest ages of the Church. Grant it to be so. But why not show the same landable zeal to bring back at the saine time; along with these appendages and accompania ments of religion—the holy lives, the faith, the self-denial, the long-suffering and patience of the early Christians, of whom they boast to much, and whose ecclesiastical habits and obtained. servances they seem so anxious to re-establish?
We would like to see the same Christian charity and brothetly feeling reigning among ou

willing ear that in those early ages of purer religion, and deeper spirituality. Then was literally fulfilled the language of the prophet: itierally fulfilled the language of the project:

(They that feared the Lord spake often one to diother?) their humble and unostentations uncertage were meetings for prayer and social worship their most delightful conversation and intercurse with each other that whigh should be a project of heaven and heavenly things. Religion was no mere maine and tolving profession then, consisting chiefly in nutwarf show and ceremony. The very circumstated that the control of the low profession then, consisting chiefly in out-ward show and ceremony. The very circum-stances and condition of the early christians obstacle to such formality and hypo crisy; for these will hardly stand the test in the hour of trial and danger. It was for deep abiding genuine piety alone to triumph through persecution and marty rdom,-Those, therefore, persecution and marty dom,—Those, therefore, who peruse attentively the records of the early chicking Church cannot fail of being struck with the deep and fervent piety of her members, and with the vast difference, in this respect, between the few but faithful followers of Jesus then, and the multitudes of professing christians in the present day. Not indeed that we supto have, been an unmixed community of spiri-tual worshippers. Doubtless there were de-ceivers and hypocrites and evil-livers among them: the latter however could not long remain within her pale. But taking a general view, and comparing existing circumstances and mambers in both cases, we must be consci-ous of the said and lamentable declension from true spirit of vital godliness which has crept in among us.

JUDITEE FUND OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Society.

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> £197 5 10 C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

The Agent Acu. Hen, has received 10s. from Mrs. R. D. Cattwiight, K'n.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mrs. R. D. Cartweight, No. 218 to 321; Capt. South, No. 213 to 291.

To Convergences is .- Pamphlet from Rochester ;-R. V. R ;-W. S.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

The arrival of the steamship Canada at New York was reported by Telegraph on Tuesday, and the letter-bags arrived at the Quebec Post Office yesterday at moon; but as the newspaper-bags are not likely to come to hand in time for us to make use of our files for this number, we transfer to our columns the relegraping report for which we ni indebted to the Quebec Marning Chroniale and Gazette of yesterday morn-

New York, January 30th, 21 p. m. The steamship Canada was detained by the dense for below, and her papers came up about 2 affelick this morning. The steamer reached hecidomic about 115 this intendour.

Mirket, under date the 13th January say markebindelland heavy, and likely to remain so for at loust the next, butnight. Yesterday? perrelareamaintained.?

(The United States arrived off Cowes, on the morning of the 19th instant, from Havie, or route for New York, and sailed at morn with the English mails and 52 presengers. She had a goods, invoiced at 3,500.000 francs. Augmortant item of her news relates to

fresh outbreak of the cholers in London, and its alaeman, increase in Scotland.

The European Times says the mortality is London district has again re-appeared about its previous highest range of seven weeks ago. In the provinces, the mortality is still comparatively insign figant; while in Glasgow, the official an alarmingly increased scale. The total numher of cases throughout the country, from the first appearance of the malady, had reached, or Wednesday, to 6505; whereof 2948 had died 1249 had recovered; 2848 were under treatment, or the result not stated.

Poland, the total number of cases are 51,214; 26,985 recovered, and 23,560 died. It had also appeared in Belfast and Londonderry, Ireland; but had not made much pro

In France, some changes had already taken place in the ministry, and the President has taken, some unpopular steps. He sent an imperions letter to De Malleville, minister of the interior, demanding certain papers. De Malle-ville resigned, and is succeeded by M. Leon Vice President of the Assembly, minister of public works, &c. Bexio, minister of culture and commerce, has resigned.

The movement in favour of the immediate dissolution of the Assembly gains ground. La mattine, approves, and will support the mea-sure, to avoid a collision which is foreshadowed between the co-ordinate powers of the President and Assembly : Petitions are circulating in its favour. The proposition to dissolve on the 13th April is likely to be adopted.

IREIAND. Judgment in the case of C. Gavan O'Brien and Meagher, it was rumoured that the Judges would disagree. No farther steps

hall been taken in Martin's case.
Incendiarism and murder prevailed in Ulster.
A bark has been chartered to sail from Liver-, and two vessels are fitting out in the Liffey, for the gold regions.

The Pope remains at Gaeta.
Dissensions have broken out between him and his cardinals; and it is said that the Cath olic powers of , Europe will interfere to re-in

In Austria, the Imperial arms continue suc

cerstuling buil in habitus as really at hand.

has LivenRoos. Mankers, January 12. stulls since our last advices, owing to large im potatyon,—Colon: (air miland, 41.); fair Mo-bile, 741 anid fair, Orleans, 41.—Corn market dula priess dealined, thou, in bond, sells slowly, 81.—48,101,202-15; for duty paid Flour, the demand, is, shielly far setail, at 268, 6d. a

Willmer & Smith's paper, enables us to add to the above.

The death of the Earl of Auckland on the lst ulto, creates a vacancy in the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; there was no certain information as to the appointment of successor to His Lordship.—The aspect of commercial affairs is described as " very encouraging during the last two weeks; and, rom present appearances, a good trade during the course of the ensuing spring is anticinated. Cotton is in fair request, but compared with our last quotations prices are not much advanced. The Grain trade is rather dull, and prices continue to recede. The Colonial markets are in a healty state, and prices, in most instances, are not only firm, but have an advancing tendency. The Iron

The Indian intelligence, up to the 3rd of lough's arrivalat Ramm gar on the Chemaub, in quest of the enemy; an action had taken place at Moultan, and the British arms proved victorious. The force under Lord Gough's command amounted to 42,000 and the ultisome sharp work had to be looked for, before the annexion of the Punjaub to the British dominions should be accomplished.

to the nation. He had attempted to carry things with a high hand, and found himself resisted by his Ministers; a modification of the ministry has been the consequence, which had added nothing to the strength of the administration, and we are told that it was only an carnest desire of his friends to avoid a general break-up which induced some of his ministers to retain office."

"From the very confidential footing upon which M. Theirs is with the President, it is thought most likely, that, in the event of dent, M. Thiers will be placed at the head of the new cabinet."

From Rosti, under date 30th of Decemer, the following announcement is made:

"Yesterday evening, at senset, the castle of St. Angelo, by the consecutive discharge of one hundred and one guns, announced to this metropolis and the world in general, that the dynasty which has reigned over Rome for 1000 and 48 years has come to a close, and a new Government is to be called into being by the mandate of the whole population assembled in a constituent representative body of universal suffrage; the great bell of the capitol, which only tolis at the death of a Pope, pealed salemniv."

The Austrian army, under Windisch g tetz, had advanced to within 12 miles of Pesth, and a deputation from the Hungarian Parliament had received for answer, that nothing but an unconditional surrender could stop the further effusion of blood. The government was acquiring so much confidence in its strength, that neither the mediation of the Brussels Congress for the settlement of Italian affairs, nor attempts at interference on the part of the Frankfort Assembly was hkely to find it in a very yielding disposi-

In Paussta, order was maintained by the strong hand with which disposition towards its interruption was repressed. Elections for the two Chambers of their legislative body were going on with some activity.

THE THEATRE.-The Lord Chamberlain's attention having been drawn to the circumstance of an objectionable song having been sung, entirely without his authority, by one of the "Serenaders' now at the St. James's Theatre, his Lordship's extreme displeasure has cen conveyed to the manager of that theatre and other steps have been taken to prevent such in occurrence at any of the theaties within the Lord-Chamberlain's jurisdiction, - Court Circular. [It was a " Negro melody," making sport of divers Biblical events and personages.] Lon-don Spectator. [How much better it would be if there were no Theatres for the Lord Cham herlain to exercise jurisdiction over .- En. B

CHARTIST SENTENCES .- At the Chester As

sizes. Mr. Baron Alderson, in sentencing the chartist named Mantle, said, " It was you who made seditions speeches, and were a party to the conspiracy and riot. It is true you were not at the latter in body, but your spirit was there. You sounded the trumpet, but you were not in the van; and it is always so with people like you. Quacks leave their dunes to uffer. You are a young man with a very voluble tongue and an empty head-inst such stuff as mob orators are made of; with enough of plausibility to make what you say dangerous, but not enough of wisdom to make it safe ladvise you to study more and speak less-to know, if you can be made to know, that a hoy of twenty two is not the person to alter the con-stitution of this country. You must be made to cel that burning brands are not to be tossed Duffy was not rendered. In the case of Smith ties must not run the risk of being placed in flames; that society at large must not suffer from the acts of a madman, a child, or a fool.

[There is a want of dignity in the judge? nanner of addressing the prisoner which makes us doubt whether the report is strictly correct. But there is certain truth enough in the sentiments, here embo-

died in objectionable language.]
At Liverpool, Joseph Bowker was convicted of, sedition and blasphemy. The judge, in passing sentence in this case, said, "The law permits free discussion upon all political sub-jects, but will not permit the exciting of a multitude to acts of murderous violence. This is one branch of the offence of which you have been found guilty. The law also permits free discussion upon all religious subjects; but it considers the possession of a creed of common Christianity to be invaluable, and therefore holds it to be a crime for any person to endeav our to destroy or to bring into contempt the Christian religion by the delivery of impious

our social meetings, as an unworthy theme; but little doing. Consols, 891 a 89; new 3 tendency to follow your example, that they and the most sacred and profitable of all sub-preents, 892 a 90. Bink Stock 189 a 191. Excheque fills, 43s. and distress. The practical administration of the law limits the sentence which I am any other topic will find a ready tongue and willing ear.

Morning Chronicle, and containing the summary of European news taken from time you find security, two sureties in £20. and yourself in £100., for your good behaviour for a further space of two years, and that you be imprisined until you find such surelies."

The King of Denmark has issued a proclama-

tion, protesting against the violation of the essential conditions of the armistice with Prussia, by the collective Governments of the Duchies; Everything indicates a renewal of the war when the winter is over ; unless in the interval the great Powers interfere in some summary way to interdict hostilities. But non-intervention seems now to be carried to the uttermost extreme in the international policy of

PANAMA RAILBOAD .- Portland Jan. 18 .-An expedition, composed of Major G. H. Hughes, Capt. Tillman, Capt. Sivel of the army, and Mr. Morris of Philadelphia, with trade is also improving; Money continues their assistants, 38 in all, leave this city on easy, discounts being from 24 to 34 per cent." Monday, in the bark Templeton, for Chagres. They will commence, immediately on their December from Bombay, mentioned Lord arrival, the survey of the tract selected by Aspinwall & Co. for the construction of the railroad to Panama. This commencement of the enterprise augus well for its speedy completion.

RAILBOAD TO THE PACIFIC.- Wm. Bayard & Co., of New-York propose to construct a railmate issue of the war was not doubtless, but road from St. Louis to California, via the vallevs of the Rio Grande and the Gila rivers. by United States engineers, and the grant of a strip of land of twenty-five miles on each side Louis Napoleon's conduct as President is of the road; they covenanting on their part to spoken of as indicating an utter absence of deposit in the treasury \$5,000 000 in Governcapacity to fill the post to which he has been ment security, as a guarantee for the work elevated, with credit to himself or advantage which they are to complete within eight years, to the nation. He had attempted to carry They propose to sell the lands, in small proporto actual settlers, at Government prices : to build the road of heavy iron; to carry and naval stores free, and troops and sailers at one-fourth the regular fare, which, they pro- day, was to the following effect. pose, shall not exceed one-half the rates now charged on the Panama mail steamers .-Quebec Gazette.

The Tribune publishes late and important advices from Yucatan, dated New Orleans. Thursday the 25th, which say, that a great battle has been fought between \$000 Indians on one side, and 500 American M. Odillon Barrot, being elected Vice-Presi- volunteers on the other. The Indians were driven back, after a desperate struggle, and American valour was again triumphant. The American loss was severe; they had 43 killed, and a large number wounded -many mortally. The Indian loss was supposed to be intmense.

The Indian town of Tila was captured and burned. The Americans were on the eve of marching towards Basalus, where a decisive battle was anticipated.

THE RAILBOAD AND THE TELEGRAPH. From Sir J. Harrey's speech on opening the Nova Scotia Legislature, after adverting to the Report of Survey for the Halifax and Quebcc Railmad:

"This Report fully establishes the practibility, while it variously illustrated the importance of the proposed enterprise, in the speedy accomplishment of which there is every reason to hope the resources of these northern Provinces may be combined, liberally aided by the cooperation, and skilfully guided by the influence, of the Imperial Government. I shall lose no time in submitting to you Desnatches of a very important character, in which the views of Her Majesty's Ministers, and of the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, in relation to this

great work, are fully explained.
"Deeply sensible of the influence which this National Highway must exercise upon the destinies and future prosperity of this portion of the Empire, I trust I shall be enabled, before the close of the Session, to invite your grave consideration to some measure within the comhass of our means, and in which the wisdom and prudence of both branches of the Legisla-

ture will be ready to concur.

11 have to regret that the Electric Telegraph, to extend from the Capital to the northern trentier of Nova Scotia, contemplated to be built by the Act of last Session, has not yet rate information, relative to the most approved models and the costs of construction. The necessary arrangements for continuing the lines to Canada, on the one hand, and to the United States, by the southern shores of New Bruns wick on the other, not having been completed thought it would be premature under those circumstances to authorize any expenditure."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE TOWN OF LONDON

This town has been the scene of another of those calamitons events for which it has been notorious. On Monday evening, the 15th instant, about eleven o'clock, the alarm of fire was given; on reaching the spot, it was found to proceed from the store of Mr. D. Mc Donald next house to Mr. Goodwin's, corner of Dunas and Talbot Streets, on the north side. a few minutes both houses were enveloped in lames, and the wind being westerly, before its rogress could be arrested, nearly two-thirds of block was utterly destroyed, and even those houses which were not consumed, as far as McFee's tavern, corner of Richmond street, were severely damaged. The Fire Engine, the Hook and Ladder Companies, and a body of the military, were carly on the ground, bu unwards of an hour clapsed before water could By that time the raging element was nearly beyond controll, and it was only by almost superhuman efforts that it was entirely subdued. The following is a list of the suffer ers :- Messrs. Wm. Goodwin, Donald McDo-

ers: --Messrs, Wm. Goodwin, Donaid McDo-nald, Joseph Goodwin, --Reach, P. McLachlan, S. Glass, B. Wheeler, Wm. Begg, Anderson & Lethbidge, Wm. Smith, --Wheeler, James Gillean, D. Smith, H. Mathewson, --Collyer, Wm. Essery, C. Clissold, Wm. Ashbury, and --Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell's house was pulled down to stop the progress of the fire.

We regret to say that the amount of property insured is but small compared with the loss

The Mayor and Town Council met on Tuesday afternoon, and instituted a scarching en-quiry into the origin of the fire; after a most natient investigation, and hearing the evidence of inany witnesses on oath, they came to the manimous conclusion that it was purely accilental: Toronto Globe.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—ABSTRACT OF

The usual resolution was passed relative to the payment of the postage of members during the session. On Friday the Report of the Librarian was laid before the House. Mr. Chris-tie gave notice of a series of Resolutions, 14 in number, which he intended to more after the 14th of February, relative to the necessity of reducing the expenses of the Government, of altering the constitution of the Executive Council, and of abolishing the Feudal Tenure Among humerous petitions presented were the following from Quebec : praying for the repeal of the Act for regulating the Shipping of Sea-Vic. Cap. 112, relating to Merchant Seamen: that an Act be passed for the conpulsory commutation of the tenure of lands en roture in that City into free and common soccage, and that certain Roads in the Parish of Ste. Foye be put under the control of the Quebec Turnpike Trustees, and the said Trustees empowered to raise funds in the usual way, to complete and keep said Roads in repair.

It was Resolved that Standing Committee be appointed for the Session as follows:

1. On Privileges and Elections.

2. On Expiring Laws.
3. On Railroad and Telegraph Line Bills.

4. On Road and Bridge Bills.

5. On Miscellaneous Private Bills. 6. On Standing Orders.

8. On Contingencies.

A Select Committee was then appointed to repare lists of members to compose the said Committees.

An address was voted for copies of all communications between the Imperial and Provin-cial Governments, relative to the proposed removal of restrictions imposed by Imperial Acts upon the Commerce of this Province.

His Excellency's Speech was then taken into consideration. The address in reply thereto, as usual an echo of the Speech, was moved by Mr. Domas. Mr. Papineau moved an amendment which caused a long debate: the amend nent was negatived by a vote of 63 to 4. and the address was adopted on Wednesday by a vote of 48 to 18. His Excellency's answer to the address, which was presented on Thurs-

" Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, "I thank you for your address, and I assure you of my entire reliance upon your wisdom and prudence to assist me in whatever may

tend to augment the prosperity of the people of

Resolutions were passed, that the votes and proceedings of this house be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker; and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person out such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same; for copies of papers, &c., relative to the Gaspa Fishery and Coal Miners' Company; to appoint a select committee to enquire and report whether any, and what, Legislative neasures can be adopted to repress the evils growing out of intemperance: to furnish a statement in detail of the income derived by the Sheriffs of the District of Montreal, in virtue of their office, distinguishing the several sources thereof, and specifying the amount of nublic monies in their hands, together with the profit. in the shape of interest, or otherwise, de-

And a similar statement of the income derived by the Crief and Tipstelf of the Queen's Bench, for the said District, for the last five years, in virtue of their offices; and to take into consideration, in committee, the expedien-cy of amending so much of the Ordinance, 25 Geo. 111. as empowers the Sheriffs of Lower Canada to retain 24 per cent, out of the public

rived by them, for the last five years.

monies in their hards.

Bills have been introduced to authorize the formation of Joint Stock Companies in Upper Canada for the construction of plank, gravelled or macadamized roads therein; to alter the law relating to the limitation of actions in this province; to consolidate and amend the Laws of Patents for Inventions; to improve the Law of Evidence and abolish unnecessary Oaths, and to amend the Law respecting Libel; to confirm the erection of certain Townships and for other purposes relative to the erection of Townships o amend, consolidate and reduce into one the statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the neople of this Province in the Legislative Assembly; for better giving effect within this Province, to a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders for removing doubts as to the legal effect of the been erected. Euly in the season effective Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada 9 Geo. veyances of lands and other immovable property held in free and common soccage within the Province of Lower Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and for the greater uniformity of the Law relative to real property in Lower Canada; for the punishment of Warehousemen and others giving talse receipts for Merchandize, and of persons receiving advances upon Goods and afterwards frandulently disposing of the same; to amend and extend certain provisions of " an Act to facilitate the partition of lands, tenements, and heredita-ments in certain cases in Lower Canada"; to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors ; to relieve from arrest for debt in Lower Canada persons residing in Upper Canada; to facilitate the settlement of uncultivated lands in the Townships of L. Canada; to authorize the formation of Incorporated Road and Bridge Companies in U. Canala; to repeal the several laws now in force in Upper Canada regulating the construction of Aprons to Mill Dains, and to make provision for better defining the mode of constructing the same : to limit the number of executive functionaries and the salaries to be awarded to each, and for other purposes relating to aptices to qualify themselves to pilot vessets by the north channel of the river St. Lawrence, elow the Island of Orleans, and to oblige the Trinity House of Quebec to lay down new buoys in the said channel. The proceedings reported in the Lucislative Council are of no interest.

FEUDAL TENURE .- At a meeting lately held St. Jean Chrysostome, a number of tions were passed. These expressed " feelings f unqualified humiliation and shame on accoun of the existence of the feudal tenure among us," in consequence of which, condition when compared to the citizens of the eighbouring republic, and the people of most of the countries of Europe, is degraded in the extreme." On the Alunicipal Law, the resolutions say that the places where the Municipal Councils meet are too distant from each other, and unjustly divided; that the School Act now in force is useless to secure a practical convenient, and popular system of education that the former system might be substituted viz: that of requiring the cleek by the file mand, is chiefly for rotall, at 26s. 6d. a Christian religion by the delivery of implous 71s many 1941 and irreverent speeches. This crime is increased where the multitude to whom such the last Berean, the following members, having and 194s, 195s, 1

QUEBEC AND HALIFAT RAILROAD. - Particulars of the animated public Meeting held in this city last Thursday will be found on our 4th page. A meeting of the Committee is appoint; ed to be held next Saturday at 3 o'glock, p. m. in the Parliament Buildings, for the purpose; of in the Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Draft of a Petition to the three Branches of the Legislature, on the subject of the above Railroad.

Ciry Council.-We learn from the Report of last Ptiday's proceedings in the Merning Chronicle, that the following report presented by the Boann or Hearth was adopted by the Conneil:

" The Board of Health, impressed with the Importance of the duties which devolve upon it as the guardian of the public health of this City, and anxious to the atmost of its po ver to perform those duties in the most efficient manier, regrets that in limine it meets with an obstacle in the Act of Incorporation, which has been already experienced by former boards of Health, and which it not removed by the conpetent authority, must render any efforts of this Board to place the City in the most favourable position for resisting the inroads of choicers, or any other epidemic disease, quite megatory, ... The Board allude to the word of power in

the Council to enforce certain of its live Laws and regulations by a summary process.

6 With a view therefore to Lightate the operations of the Board of Health, it is most respectfully suggested to the Connect that a clause should be introduced into the new Act of Incorporation about to be submitted to Parliament, granting to the Corporation the power of punishing in the most summary manner possible, any infraction of its Sanatory regulations. If however there is any probability that the passing of the above mentioned act may from unavoidable circumstances be delayed to a late period of the session, the Board may be permitted (as it is a matter of great and vital importance) to suggest, that with the assistance of his Honor the Mayor and the representatives of the City, a short separate act granting what is required might be introduced and carried through both houses of Parliament at a very early period of their labours. "Jos. Morais, President.

" Quebec, 25 Jany., 1819."

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, having the control over youth, are earnestly called upon to be vigilant in observing the conduct of their charges, as the most artful and insidious means are now practised to lure them into an evil course. A gentleman has just handed to us a circular, apparently written by a notorious and nfamous person, which has been very generally circulated among young people in this city-inviting them to a ball, to take place on Monlay evening, the 29th instant, at a house of entertainment, a few miles from town .- Mercury.

RETURN of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Quibeo Mainne and Ent-GRANT HOSPITAL, from the 1st January, 1818, to the 31st December, inclusive :-

Discharges., 1030 Deaths 57 Remaining . 18 Do. Of these were :-Seamen 802 Emigrants 195 Town's people.... 36 ____ 1033 Medical Cases :--Fever 214
Rheumatism 137
Other Diseases . . . 247 Surgical Cases, 405 :-Fractures 26
Syphills 108
Other Injuries 271

C. EUSEBE LEMIEUX, House Surgeon. Marine and Emigrant Hospital,

--- 405

The WEATHER continues very suitable o the season; yesterday was a very cold day: 15 below zero at S a. m. To-day is not quite so sharp: 3 2 below zero.

BIRTH.

Quebec, 16th January, 1819.

In Montreal, on the 17th ulto., the wife of Mr. WM. Hodgson, of a daughter.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, MARY ELEANOR, only child of Mr. G. G. Andourn, aged fourteen

months and ten days. At Montreal, on the 21st ulto., Jane Fran-cks, daughter of D. Davidson, Esq. In Lennoxville, at the Collegiate Grammar

School, on Monday, the 22nd ulto., of disease of the Brain, ELDRIDGE GRAY Wood, youngest son of the late Robert Wood, Esq., of Quebec, aged 13 years and four months.

On the 7th ult., at Woolwich, Colonel CLEAVELAND, of the Royal Horse Artillery, At Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, EARL TAL-

nor, in his 72nd year. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Liverpool administration, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Stafford up to the time of his death. At Victoria, Hong Kong, China, on the 29:1

October, HENRIETTA GRANT, wife of Dr. AN DREW FERGUSON, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and daughter of the late Jons GRANT, Esq., of Lachine.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebe Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR DAY MORNING.

KAMOURASKA BUTTER. 100 Firkins, very superior, for

c. & W. WURTELE, St. PauliStreet. Quebec, 8th Jany ., 1849 . sends bee sten

JUST PUBLISHED DO TO AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKS TORES, A C OLLECTION

ORIGINAL CANADA CONTROL SACRED MUSIC: Quebec, October 1819 to hear it in the Quebec, October 1819 to a learn to the train to the train

YOUNG LADY engaged in thitton, who As has a fow leisure-hours, would be glad to devote tham to the instruction of pupils as an Inquire at the Rublisher's, on his minoli 1 Quebec, Stle June, 1648, normal to saddured BUCK WHEAT

and indian corn 'mray'. PALE SUPPLY of the above.

ON HARIT of Cobstate, in tins hermetically sealed? los: Salmon and Mackerel and a vido containing the North Shore Herrings, No. 100 Containing the Mackerel in Abble, No. 1.

The gold of the state of Kamouraska Butter. Winter Apples-Greenings, Soltzenburgs

and Pippins.

Vogin Honey—Temprinds in Jors.

Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Scal Oil.

Solat Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. Genoine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood

M.G. MOUNTAIN. Q nelier, 30th Nov. 1813.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

Church Society,

AT MRS WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS MALL GREAT SAINT, JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

WITHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAN WITHERE PRAYER BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-htary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their pationage.

The Subscriber also invites an irspection The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion which he will make milled as the control of fashion, which he will make up in his usual fashion, water ne style, at moderate charge.

11. KNIGHT,

12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1818.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons. PHYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. ASSUMANCE UPON LIVES and transact any austress dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of monet invested with them. They can also point to importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healtly risks, as well as the prompt settlement of

Assurances can be effected either with on WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Lennar Term of Life.

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Hall Credit.
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 8 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participution and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lowen than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's businessent

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained Secretary, or from any of the local agents." Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

pointed: Cohourg..... James Cameron ... Colborne......... Robert M. Boucher Dundas Dr. James Hamilton

George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson, Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell Montreal Paris David Buchan (1997)
Pott Sarnia Malcolm Conferon (1998) Pott Sarnia
Quebec Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines Lachian Bell Control
(Fedmund Bradburge Control
(Dr. Geo. Herrick Strain
(William Lapenoliore
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(William Lapenoliore) Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

of ford should . By order of the Board: real test mointains at THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary 据T 编图 图 2010 de bedeuten Hamilton? Fix the sixth and brew

Forms of Application, log-ther, with age, additional information, can be obtained had application at the Office of the log the log transfer of the log the log transfer of the log transfe to miserooWELCHe & DANTESCORT englighted beau QENTS FOR QUERRO!

No. 1810Sty James STRRET, TOREUMIN SILL AF greened additional Revenue, off in figure jent elt v.: MORRIN, Legital Di ve bled

Ponth's Corner.

THE OLD OPTICIAN. A travelling party had taken refuge in a Aublis house on the road to Nuremberg, about dusk, and at the commencement of a serere thunder-storm. It broke out gust as the driver, by urging his horses to the utmost speed, had brought them safe under sheller. They looked through the windows glass, and one called out: " How it thundets!"-the other: " How it blows!"-the third: " How it rains!"

One of the party thought be had heard a low, murmuring sound, which put a question upon each of these exclamations. It said: "What is rr that thunders?" "What is tr that blows?". "What is rr that rains?" The traveller went towards the dark corner from which the sound proceeded, and he saw an old grav-haired man, in very plain cluthing, and with his hat on, sitting against the wall where he could see, perfectly, all wha were in the fore part of the room by the light of the cambles, though they did not so easily perceive him. He did not take off ithal, nor how to the traveller; and yet he did not appear rude nor ill-mannered. He had the air of a man who was familiar with those the spoke to, though they did not know him aund so he addressed the traveller without noy hesitation: "Yes, what is that it which does all this !"

The three travellers were father, mother, and son. It was the son whom the man with his hat on had addressed, and he was a modest, thoughtful youth, always glad to learn and to improve. He thought for a few moments, and then he answered: "I suppose it is the weather we mean, when we say it rains or thunders."

The old man did not look sour at all, but rather gave the youth a pleasant nod, as he put a new question to him: " And do we mean right or wrong, when we mean that the reather does all that?"

The father drew near, for he felt interested in the conversation, and wished to make acquaintance with the singular old man. " I am afraid," he said, "the common talk we use is very far from right. With our trilling little word Ir, we keep out of sight Hist who orders every event, and without whom we should have neither rain to moisten the ground nor sun-shine to ripen the fruits of it. David, in the 18th Psalm, uses very different language: The LORD thundered in the heavens-He shot out lightnings-His thick clouds passed.33

The old man nodded very pleasantly, and remarked: "Those who look in the book where these words are found for the causes of things, rather than take the common talk of men for their guide, will not look upon the round world as they do upon a watch which they wind, and, the better it goes, the less they think of the maker of it. And when the rain detains them in their journey, they remember Him whose thick clouds first hold the rain by His will, and then let it fall at His command; that stops all discontent in

them, and forbids the rising murmur." The old man rose as he spoke, and disappeared through a door in the partition just behind him. The travellers remained silen and thoughtful, till the landlard came into the room, of whom the father inquired who the old man was who had just left the room. The landlord looked mysterious and uneasy while giving an account of him. " He is an awful man," said he. "I wish I could for bid him the house; for he never spends any money here, and he frightens me out of many a scheme which I have laid, by his terrible questions and his hurning eves which seem to pierce through all my plans, and make me think that I am found out as a rogue, and must hide my face for ever. He is an ontician, and might carry on a very good business if he were not so obstinate. His glasses are the most wonderful things you ever saw; for he has some, if you look at any of your neighbours through them, it seems as if you could see every thing that is passing in their hearts: but when you would like to buy that pair of glasses, he puts it up and tells you he cannot spare that, but he has another for you; and when you try the one he offers, it looks right into yourself, and shows you tricks, and lies, and envies, and malice which would make you loathe yourself if you did not take the glasses off and see yourself ngain like a decent and respectable person as you are: -have as little to do with him as you can," added the landlord, in a timid, low voice, holding the flat of his two hands towards the light, as if to keep off a prying, intrusive nersen.

The elderly traveller, on the other hand, observed to the landlord that he thought the acquaintance of such a man was rather to - be coveted; and the glasses for looking inward were the most precious workmanship. withat could be imagined. "I would advise ayou, landlord," said he, " to allow yourself no rest until you have cleared away every -troublesome thing that this optician's glasses s bring to your knowledge; and not to be saextisfied until you can bear the look of his piercing eyes without terror."

The landlord made his polite bow, and s changed the conversation by remarking that withe storm had ceased, and he heard the drimver leading the horses out of the shed. Presently the travellers were told that the coach was ready to start; they took their scats in 31, and rapidly drove towards the city, where ithey arrived, well disposed to thank God for wall the preservation they had experienced triduring their absence from home.

Mill [Nurembergis in Germany; but the Optician with the glasses which hok inwards will meet people in all countries; and avery where, are those who say, " Have nothing to do avith ouhim!" 3/Reader, shon not his piercing ere, nor aysughidus warning ewhisper !]

ea section an application of the section of the sec in it was on a misty morning in Jaquary that off Jacob. Saunders and I crossed the fields beingen Hill Top and the old Gravel Pits; a full of enory had taken place during the saight; and it lay on the ground several inches

deep. The fog made all objects at a dis-In value to burst, through it with its beams.

Amire via daughter married, and lives regional liber a leave mil birds were seen creditably in a neighbouring parish; but his living from one bush to another, and now son dwells in the white cottage still, with an

and then a flock of fieldfires winged their I industrious and pious helpmate, bringing up way above the elm trees. At the corner of Farmer Pierce's cow shed stood a holly bush, and the shining red berries upon it looked very cheerful. Jacob was a thoughtful, pious old man, very fond of musing on God's elections creation, so he stopped a moment to admire the beautiful dakes of snow on the prickly leaves, and when he shook the bush, Loh what a shower of snow came down upon his head and mine!

Just as he came up to the stile, we saw three persons a little before us, and soon perceived that one was Ralph Collins, farmer Parce's shiphoot, another was Botty Baxter, the wheelworld's wife, and the third Tom Share the cow-hard; while he stood at the sails, they went ou. Ralph was dressed in his rough drab great cour with big buttons; his hat was low in the crown and bread in the brim, and his slunger grizzled dog Turk traffed beside hom. Betty Bexter had on a red cloak, and Tom were a white smock frock. In a little time, they parted from one another, and all went different ways; but though they were all out of sight by the time we reached the five-barred gate by the old havel, yet I ash pointed out what way each had gone. Tom had taken the narrow path to the right. Betty had turned off in the opposite direction, while Ruiph, with iong strides, had gone right across the field with Turk at his beels.

You will not ask how it was that Jacob know all this; you will guess at once that he found it out by the tracks they had left in the snow. There was the mark of the broad feet of Raiph, full of hobouits, while Tom's track was not intuca more than half the size. Betty's pattens left a mark behind them that could not be mistaken; no wonder, then, that Jacob could tell which way they all went. Even Turk night be tracked as easily as the rest, for the print of his small feet told very plainly that he had trat-ted along first on one side of his master, and then on the other.

As old Jarob and I walked forwards, he said to me that every one leaves a truck behind him, not only when passing through the snow, but also in journeying through life.

Full of this thought, he went on talking thus: -These tracks that Ralph Collins, Betty Bakter, and Tom Sloane have left behind them, maybap will only last a few hours; or at least, but a few days, whereas the tracks they leave by their actions will, I doubt not, be seen plain enough for many a long year to come. Ralph and Betty, too, are decent people, and I hear that Tom is as trusty a fad as ever cleaned out a cow-shed. If they have God's grace, they will do well, and leave a track behind them that no one will have need to be ashamed of.

When I first came to this village, and it is now more than forty winters ago, old Crowder lived in one of the cottages by the bankside. What a track did he leave behind him! Every body knew him to be a poacher, and every body had too much reuson the week day were alike to him; for he seemed neither to fear God, nor to regard man. It is written in the Holy Scriptures, " Mon loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil;" and sure enough this was the case with old Crowder. All night long he was up and as lively as a bird, but if you ever met him when the blessed light of the sun was shining abroad, his hat was pulled over his brows. Ugly things have been said of him, and among them that his hand was not guiltless of blood, but He only knows who can see in the black night as well as the bright day, whether there be any truth in the report. He was at last sent across the seas for a burglary, where he died.

But was there no trace of old Crowder after he left the village 1. O yes! He left a track behind him, and a black one too; for his children, and his children's children are walking in his evil ways. He brought them from that day to this, disgrace, and punishment, and remorse have clung to them. Such are the ways of the wicked, and " so are the paths of all that forget God."

It is a great affliction for a child to have angodly parents, and as great a mercy for him to have such as fear the Lord and walk in his ways. What strength is there in a father's good example! What a defence is there in a mother's prayer! We ought to pray, more often than we do, to the Path er of moreies for ourselves and all belonging to us. " Show us thy ways, O Lord, teach us thy paths! Lead us in the paths of righteousness for thy name's sake." Andrew Forbes was a different man to old Crowder, and a very different track did he leave behind him. To be sure he had been brought up better, and that is a great matter. Andrew was a Bible-reader, a sabbath keep er, a man of prayer, and of a tende conscience. No wonder that he brought up his children as he had been brought up himself. Many murvelled that one who read little else but his Bible, should be so wise a man as he was; but it is a gracious thing to be well read in God's holy book; for "the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Andrew, simple as he was, was made wise even unto salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ. Who was it that allowed the widow Slater a shill ling a week to her old age till she wanted it no longer, being called from earth to heaven? Who was it that took poor Ben Free into his cottage, when he came back from the sea, almost as thin as a herring, and as ragged as beggar J. And who clothed poor Nancy Taylor from head to foot when she was left an orphany and got her first place of service at the Tanchouse 1 Who was it that taught his neighbours children at the Sunday School & Highy body who knows any thing about the nighter knows that it was Andrew | that when Anne lay dead in my lap, and Forties. Hale 4. truck; behind him in his words and his deads, for he lived respected, and he died lamented, rejujeing in the hope set halors him in the gospel of Christ, even the hope of sternal life through the merits and sacrifice of the Son of God, Yes life and more unto the perfect day.",...

their children as pious people ought to do Let any stranger come into the village on a Subbath day, and book at the wretched grandchildren of old Crowder, without shoes and stockings, and in rugs, idling about, or squat-ting down on the heap of rubbish near their father's door; and then let him step into the neat cot of William Forbes, and see the group gathered together there just before they set off to the Sunday school and the house of God, and he will see whether it is not a truth that old Crowder and Andrew Porbes have left a track behind them, " The Lord knoweth the way of the righteons, but the way of the ungodly shall perish."

Yes! ves! nothing can be plainer! We nee all leaving a track behind us, whether we are old or young, rich or poor; and well for us will it be if we are saying in our hearts, Teach us, O Lord, to walk in thy ways, and in the paths of thy commandments."

As old Jacob Saunders finished the last sentence, he came to the high stile that leads into the turnpike road where we were to part; after knocking and scraping his shoes against the lower burs of the stile to free them from the snow, he turned to me and said: "Mixu WHAT TRACK YOU LEAVE BUILD YOU. and then sciently and thoughtfully pursued his walk .- Tract Magazine.

RESTUE FROM RUN. Letter from a collisioned sinner, to the Matron of 4 The Shelter? in Dublin, weitten in Newfoundhad, June 11th, 1834.

"My dearest and best Friend. - How I love to think on your ever anxious and uninterested motive in doing good! But you desire no praise.—Oh, Mrs.——, I do indeed think you have been a great means in saving my poor soul, and I often think what made you put every nerve to work. to have me sent here. But truly it was not you (as Joseph said to his brethrea), it was God! How to begin I know not; my mind has been in such a state of auxiety, both temporal and spiritual, I will try to teli

"We left Dublin on Sunday, the 12th of May: we got on very well for a short time (about a week), although almost all our provisions were stolen, neither of as being able to care for mything; and being two lonely women in the vessel, we were treated cruelly after we had got on sea, being removed from our berths, and put under the hatches—every time the set was boisterous, we were drenched through. I am alive to tell you, poor Anne-was too delicate to survive; she died the 21th of May, Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, and was thrown overboard at three in the afternoon; she knew she was dying. On Sunday she asked me to pray for her. I tried to do so, but felt as if my heart would break. I read the fifty-first Psalm, I think from the beginning to the tenth verse; she seemed as if her whole soul was lost in praver, and I think felt happier all the evening er, and every body had too much reusen after. She asked for something to cat, but to believe he was a thief. The sabbath and I had nothing to give her but a drink of bad water. I said, 'What am I to do?' sho said, 'Our Saviour had no better.' We had no straw to lie upon-half the time, as

it had been thrown out so wet; so our linen and what things I could get, I tried to put under her, the skin being off her poor back. My dear Mrs .- , such a picture of patience and addiction, were I to live years, I shall never forget it; her senses never left her. A moment before she died, she asked me to forgive her all the trouble she gave I thought she was dozing when her spirit fled. I think I could say volumes. When I found her stiff and cold, and all had left me the night before, afraid to stay, thought then I should go too .- I was quite stapified: but when I asked myself why I felt so, I thought every instant I should be summoned before an offended God-inv sins rose like mountains-I thought hell would be my portion—I dare not, I could up to love idleness, and folly, and sin; and not pray; but I am still a living monument His Morey! Perhans this may never reach you; if it does, oh, pray for me night and day, that I may try to know the value of my immortal soul! I know you will pity and forgive my talking so. I fove Mrs. C--; she taught me to pray-tell her; God did hear my prayers.

will now try to tell you. "I landed here on the 7th of June, after nearly being wrecked, as we struck on sand banks, and the vessel spring a leak, and all hands were pumping from morning until night, trying to keep her dry. Oh, the mercies of my God! There were two vessels lost at the same place where we struck two days before, when three hundred perished. only three saved ! I got a lodging near where we landed, with very kind people, who put

me to bed : you may judge how I felt. "I am most happily settled with the minster's lady of this town, a most respectable happy family-they have five children: they have family prayer night and morning, am hold a general prayer meeting every week. I feel as if I had found a safe harbour from sin and the world in a strange land. I may say, ' He was found of me that sought no God.' My wages is about £12-found in everything of the best, a room to myself, and every convenience. When I look around me. I can scorce think iris true. I have de lightful books-every thing to bring me to Christ. Only for my papers I could not

have got into such a family. "I feel very anxious for many of the wo men. I would feel very grateful if you wil return the poor women many thanks for their kindness to me; tell them, -oh, if I could with tears, night and day, tell them (us I feel now I would) - the value of so many precious ouls, that were hought with such a price. There are, I know, a great many of the women rather serious. I was no too; but tell there when I thought I should have gone too, my hest thoughts in my life was only a mockery never nover gould lorget my good God, my Saviour. He looked on me, and pierced me

to the spul. If in friend this will be for left a track behind him; "the path of the given, if taking too, great, a liberty. I will just is as the shining light, that shineth more | conclude, begging un interest in your pray ers; and believe me to remain, ever grateful Andrew's daughter married, and lives by acknowledging your kindness until death To the state of the M. J. B.?

established in Dablin through the influence of Mis. Fry, the Quakeress, and the case displayed in the above letter may serve as an encouragement to those engaged in similar enterprises of Christian benevolence in other lands. The letter is copied from the Memoirs of Mrs. Fry.]

THOU ART THE MAN.

the king of Israel. The heartless cruelty. and selfishness, of the rich man, the utter percayement of the poor, of his only comfort, the affectionate animal, which did eat of his own meat, and drink of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was to him as a laughter, justified the anger of David, who ittle thought at the time, that he himself had done worse. The heart is deceitful, the conscience often asleep, and self-esteem wrops the judgment, and blunts the feelings. We can judge of others, but know little of ourselves. Some one who reads this, may be told of a man, who had received the greatest favour from a benefactor. Every gift which could make him happy, had been bestowed, he had been by him delivered out of many calamities, life itself saved, at the expense of much hardship and suffering, by that benefactor and kind friend, who, at last, died in rescuing him. Yet this man by scores to the gallows. Within the memory neglected him, cared little for his character, of some who are still hving, the sportsman his canse, or his friends; nay scarcely who wandered in putsuit of game to the his cause, or his friends; nay, scarcely allowed himself to remember, that he had ever existed. Is not such a man an object of contempt, and detestation? But, whilst I heard with surprise the half-naked women such are the natural, and the just feelings, chanting a wild measure, while the men with Nathan comes to this one render, and says, "Thou art the man," He tells him of all that Christ has done for him, of his suffering in his behalf, his constant kindness, and unwentied offers of mercy. He tells him that Jesus still pleads, and says, "What more could I have done for thee?" and yet, in spite of infinite love, of entreaties, and warnings, and expostulations, the soul treats all with indifference, or says, "go away for this time, and at a more convenient season, I will send for thee." Can this be possible, with creatures endowed with reason or beling? To treat the Saviour of the world thus, to neglect a salvation purchased at such a cost and a rescue from danger, great beyond conception, is conduct that, we should think, scarcely required a visit from Nathan. But we are self-deceivers, we are in a deep sleep, the cleep of false security. We see the evil in others, but not in ourselves, and cannot believe that we are so blind, so ungrateful, so wicked, as to treat

Christ thus. The prophet comes with a message from God, to all, and under every conceivable circumstance. He tells of the distress and grief occasioned by harsh and unguarded words, or unkind acts, by thoughtless or int. proper conduct; that some had only one comfort left, and that was destroyed; one tender point, and that was wounded; one innegent desire, and that was denied. goes through the whole entalogue of sins and listics, of neglect, and asperities, and through all the varied scenes and conditions of a family, or individuals, and when the listoner least expects to be convicted, says, "Thou art the man." He may come, when reparation may still be made, when reformation may still avail; but he may also come. when the injured occ has yone beyond his reach, or left, for ever, those sorrows and vexations, he now regrets, that he ever inflicted. It would be well to receive a visit from Nathan, the prophet, morning and ovening, and, with sincere prayer, to uxamine faithfully, and deeply, the thoughts of our hearts, and the errors of our ways, and so to improve by the past, as to lead in future, to greater watchidness, and more christian quested to act as secretary. The chairman, in feeling, and more high estimation of the a neat and appropriate speech in English,

work of Christ. Tell of a man, who has found an inexmonstible treasure, a store of everything which is good, but that, though sufficient for all, he has kept it to himself, and left his fellow-creatures in want, and what do we say to his selfish cruelty? Ah! Nathan, Nathan, thou art coming to say, "thou art the man." Do we not act thus, when, partaking of the riches of Christ, we make not one endeavour to render others partakers also? We will not utter even a single word. of survey which has been published, when he We see them proceeding, in thoughtlessness, and carelessness, and in open sin, and yet tell them not of a Saviour's love, and the hope of heaven. Shame on us. Oh that Nathan may add, "the Lord hath also put away thy sin." The remaining time is short, God grant that we may do more for him, during the rest of our pilgrimage.-Christian Fragments, by Professor John Burns, M. D., of Glasgow.

NORTHERN ENGLAND, 160 YEARS SINCE. From Mucaulay's History of England.

A large part of the country between the Trent and Tweed was down to the eighteenth century in a state of batharism. Physical and moral causes had concurred to prevent civilization from spreading to that region. The air was inclement: the soil was such as generally required skilful and industrious cultivation; and there could be little skill or industry in a tract which was so often the theatre of war, and conded by Dr. BARDY, and which, even when there was nominal peace, was constantly desolated by bands of Scottish marauders. Before the union of the two British crowns, and long after that union, there was as great a difference between Middlesex and Northumberland as there now is between Massachusetts and the settlements of those squatters who, far to the West of the Mississippi, administer a rude justice with the rifes and the dagger. In the reign of Charles the Second, the traces left by ages of slaughter and pillage were by the How Louis Massur, and still distinctly perceptible, many miles south of Resolved 2nd:—That the construction of the lawless manners of the people. There were the lawless manners of the people, whose calling still a large class of moss-troppers, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary whole herds of cattle. It was found necessary will be of immense importance to consider the Restoration of these outrages. berland were authorised to raise bands of armed men for the defence of order and, property; and provision was made for moeting the expense of these levies by local taxation. The parishes were required to keep blood-

hounds for the purpose of hunting the freebootots. Many old men who were living in the [The "Sheller" was a House of Refuge, middle of the eighteenth century could well ed by F. X. PARADIS, Esq., and

remember the time when those ferocious dogs were common. Yet even with such auxilia-ries it was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats among the hills and morasses. For the geography of that wild country was very imperfectly known. Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Bortowdale to Ravenglass was still a secret carefully kept by the dalesmen; some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by "The poor man had nothing, save one that road. The seats of the gentry and the little ewe lamb." None can read this parable, without sharing in the indignation of penned at night beneath the overhanging hatthe name of the peel. The immates slept with arms at their sides. Huge stones and boiling water were in readiness to crush and scald the plunderer who might venture to assail the little garrison. No traveller ventured into that country without making his will. The judges on circuit, with the whole body of barristers, attorneys, clerks, and serving-men, rode on horse-back from Newcastle to Carlisle, armed, and escorted by a strong guard under the com mand of the shordly. It was necessary to carry provisions; for the country was a wilderness which afforded no supplies. The spot where the cavalende halted to dine, under an immense onk, is not yet forgotten. The irregular rinistered shocked observers whose life had been passed in more tranquil districts. Juries, animated by hatred and by a sense of common danger, convicted house-breakers and cattlestealers with the promptitude of a court-martial in a muting; and the convicts were harried sources of the Tyne found the heaths round Keeldar Castle peopled by a race scarcely less savage than the Indians of California, and brandished dirks danced a war dance.

> NOVEL MOTIVE POWER We saw a few days since at the calinet shop of Mr. Joseph Pockover, in this city, a most excollent application of doz power to the propul-sion of machinery, which from its simplicity and cheapness of construction could be used tondvantage wherever a small power is wanted. It consists of a large wooden drum 11 feet in diameter and 15 inches wide, the axle of the the friction. The dog week in order to lessen the friction. The dog wee placed inside the dram, tunning it by his weight in the same manuer that a squirrel turns a wheel. By the power thus produced, Mr. Perkover drives two upright saws for curves, one small circular saw and faining lathes for wood, but not all at once. He employs two Newfoundland dogs for his work, and has trained them for it admirably. By a word from his injector, the dog celiar and jumps into the wheel. After working two hours, this day is released by the other, and so afternately through the day. We notived in our paper a few days since, the dog power which was exhibiting at the fair in this city. In that case the dog was fastened by the neck to a circular platform and made to work it around, the operation being much more laborious for the dog and producing less power. By Me Perkover's plan, the dogs are not fastened, and seem delighted at the privilege of farning the rum. At a very frilling cost any farmer can employ his dags at churning, winnowing numping water, turning the grindstone, &c .-New York American.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAN RAILBOAD. - TH RAIL-ROAD MEETING of yesterday afternonwas one of the mest numerous and enthusiastic that we ever withessed in Queber. At the appointed bour the large wardings of the late House of Assembly was crowded with our most influential merchants and other citizenwithout distinction of origin, creed or party. anxious to testify the interest they take in the success of a measure the most important that ever was proposed for the prosperity and advancement of the British North American provinces. One happy result see as to have already been tealised, in the fraternisation of all classes in Quebec.

His Wa ship the Mayor of the City, G. O. STUART, Esquire, was called to the chair, and the City Clerk, P. X. GARNEAU, Esq., rewhich he afterwards repealed in French, ex-plained the object of the meeting. The Honotable A. W. Counax, on moving the first resolution, had commenced an eloquent address in which he referred to the first meeting held in the same place three years ago, when a plan the practicability of which is now put beyond a doubt appeared to many, and even to himself, chimerical; alluded in feeling terms to the absence of one who then took a lively interest in the measure, but has since passed away, Jones NELLSON; and was proceeding to eulogise and comment upon the report of the commissioners was interrupted by the arrival of a deputation of some hundreds of working men, principally ship carpenters from St. Roch's, with fligs fly ing, who being unable to gain admission into the room, the meeting adjourned to the vest Hall of Assembly.

Here Mr. Cournant continued and concluded his address amidst the plandits of the audience, and was followed in English by the Honorable Mr. WALKER, G. HALL, Esquire, and Captain Boxen, R. N., and in French by Dr. BARDY, the Honorable Ls. Massue, F. R. An-GERS, and J. P. RHEAUME, Esquires. We regret our inability to give even a sketch of the different speeches.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting. It has been left to the Committee appointed either to sign the petition them selves or have it signed by the citizens gener ally. The latter mode of signature would per haps give it greater weight, although it migh

Moved by the Hon. A. W. Cocuranc, se Resolved 1st .- That in the opinion of this meeting, the very able and clear Report of the Commissioners of the proposed Trunk Line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, makes its practicability no longer a matter of doubt, and that it is the duty of every Colonist in the North American Provinces to aid and assist in this magnificent undertaking, by all the incans and influence in his power. Moved by the Hon. W. WALKER, seconder

still distinctly percentible, many miles south of Resolved Zids—That the construction of a the Tweed, in the face of the country and in Railway from Hallfax to Quebec will cause a which depticits, in a great measure, the preservation of these. Provinces as British Colonies.

Resolved 3rd .- That the Committee hained n 1816, at the public meeting held on the 14th January, when this measure was taken into consideration, be re-appointed and requested to embody the above resolutions in a petition to the Governor General and both Houses of Parliament, and to take such steps as they may deem necessary for the furtherance of this great object, with power to add to their num-

or. The Mayor having left the chair, the Hon. lis. Massue was called thereto, and on motion of J. P. Rheavne, Esq., seconded by H. Cainns, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were voted to His Worship for his able conduct as chairman .- Friday's Gazette.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-

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R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

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